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HOUSE WILL NOT PROBE

THE POSTAL SCANDALS

Again Goes on Record Against Investigating the Department.

SPEECH BY MR. WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House of Representatives to-day again put itself on record against an investigation of the Postoffice Department. Eight pages of the postoffice appropriation bill were disposed of. The question of an investigation of the Postoffice Department was brought up by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, who proposed an amendment providing for a select committee of five members of the House and three senators to make a complete investigation into the alleged frauds in that department. He taunted the Republicans for their failure to order an investigation, and said that the party was opposed to it. The chair sustained a point of order by Mr. Overstreet against the amendment, and when Mr. Williams appealed the chair was sustained, 133 to 99.

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LOBBYISTS MAY WORK HARM TO MAIL CARRIERS

Tangle in the House Resulting from the Meddling of Alleged Friends.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House of Representatives to-morrow will vote on the amendment proposing to increase the salaries of the rural carriers, and on the proviso prohibiting them from acting as agents or solicitors for hire. This amendment was to-day ruled out of the postal appropriation bill on points of order made by Representatives Mann and Overstreet. The former made his point on the proviso permitting the carrier to continue a half business. In order to have the amendment considered on its merits as an entirety, Mr. Overstreet made the point on that portion of it relating to increased salaries. It therefore became necessary for the House committee to bring in a rule providing for consideration of the amendment. Such a rule will be reported to-morrow.

If the House decides that the carriers shall continue to exercise the privileges they now enjoy, and the Senate concurs in that action, it will mean that the carriers will have to wait for any material increase in salary, with the strong probability that the Postoffice Department will issue an order prohibiting them from acting as agents or solicitors for hire. The amendment against the small country merchant for the benefit of large department stores who do a mail order business, and the Senate firms and corporations as against others.

No measure considered in Congress for many years has been so persistently and obnoxiously lobbied in the halls and corridors of the Capitol as that relating to the rural carriers. This movement has been in charge of alleged friends of the carriers. The interest of the carriers have at all times been secondary. President Cunningham, it is understood, is in the employ of certain concerns interested in the agency business, and in his conferences with members the subject of increased salaries has been scarcely mentioned.

Mr. Overstreet declared that he would apply to the committee on rules to bring in a rule to-morrow allowing the subject to be further discussed. He then made a point of order, which was sustained, against that part of the same paragraph providing that after July 1, 1905, rural carriers should receive a salary not exceeding \$720 per annum. This leaves the salaries at \$600 per year.

Various members sought to amend the remainder of the paragraph relating to the appropriation of \$45,000 for rural carriers, the propositions all going out on points of order.

Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, attacked the appropriation of \$45,000 for carrying the mails from San Francisco to New York, and offered an amendment to strike it from the bill. He referred to previous appropriations and said the item had been inserted by a "certain Italian hand undisclosed." No one knew of its birth, he said, which led him to believe that it was a "certain Italian hand undisclosed." The island of Tahiti, he asserted, stood like a pinhead in the Pacific.

Mr. Overstreet, chairman of the postoffice committee, declared that the item was strange, and that it clearly came within the provisions of the mail subsidy act, which provided that the United States should have direct mail connection with the United States. Trade with the island of Tahiti, he said, justified the appropriation, the United States buying annually \$400,000 of goods.

Messrs. Cromer and Sherry supported the amendment. The amendment was agreed to when the provision was stricken from the bill.

When the paragraph in the bill was reached, the committee on rules for the purpose of a purchasing agent of the Postoffice Department, thus consolidating the several supply divisions of the department, Messrs. Mann, of Illinois, Foster, of Vermont, and Butler, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order against it, and the section went out of the bill.

The bill was laid aside and at 5:25 the House adjourned.

FLORIDA LIMITED WRECKED AT SWITCH

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—The Seaboard Florida limited was wrecked at Henderson, N. C., by running into an open switch, which is believed to have been intentionally misplaced. The sleeper El Orient caught fire and was burned. Engineer C. W. Tucker, of Portsmouth, Va., and Messrs. Mann, of Illinois, Foster, of Vermont, and Butler, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order against it, and the section went out of the bill.

The bill was laid aside and at 5:25 the House adjourned.

Methodists Want Old System.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—The Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day adopted a memorial to the General Conference, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., in May, favoring the repeal of the church law which provides that when the time limit for pastoral appointments was removed. The memorial favors the return to the old system, when the pastoral term to any one parish was limited to five years.

New Domestic Postal Card.

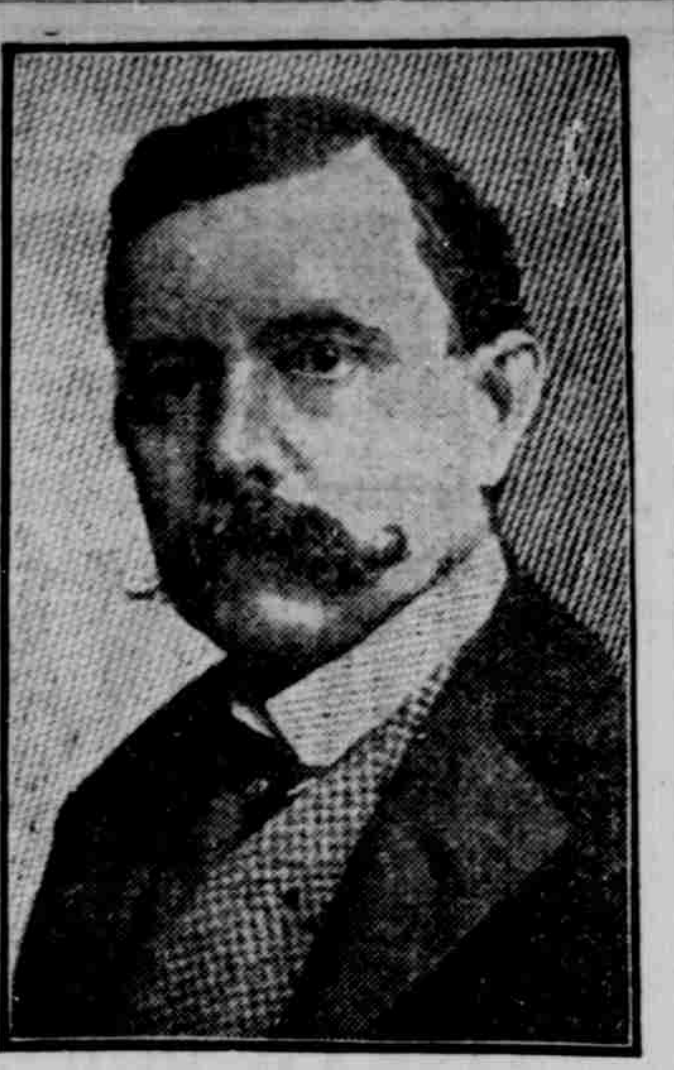
WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Postoffice Department has given notice that a new domestic reply postal card of the one-cent denomination will be issued when the supply of reply cards of the old design at the various postal distributing stations is exhausted. The new card will bear the portrait of Gen. William T. Sherman on the message side and a portrait of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan on the reply side.

Coastwise Laws to Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries to-day adopted a favorable report on the Frye bill, extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands, July 1, 1906, without amendment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 50 cents a bottle.



SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON.

SURPRISE IS SPRUNG IN SENATOR BURTON CASE

Government Suddenly Rests After Controller of the Rialto Company Testifies.

MORE TIME FOR DEFENSE

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The government rested its case late to-day in the trial of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, who is charged with having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis. The action of the government came as a surprise to the defense.

Shortly after Judge Chester H. Krum, for the defense, had started his opening address, Senator Burton and Frederick Lehmann, associate counsel for the defense, held a hasty consultation and Mr. Lehmann, interrupting Judge Krum, secured a continuance until to-morrow morning.

In concluding its evidence the government showed by the testimony of Chief Postoffice Inspector Cochran of Washington, and W. J. Vickery, chief postoffice inspector at Cincinnati, that Senator Burton had declared he had appeared "only as an attorney for the Rialto Company before the Postoffice Department, and not as a United States senator." Hector McKee, who said that he was controller for the Rialto Company on March 25, 1903, testified:

"I was called into the office of Mr. Mahoney, the vice president, and there met Senator Burton. Mr. Mahoney, in the presence of Senator Burton, told me that the senator had severed his connection with the Rialto Company, giving as his reasons that all matters before the Postoffice Department had been cleaned up."

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS PLACED ON RECORD

Delicate Instruments in Cheltenham Observatory Register Recent Seismic Disturbances.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mr. O. H. Tittmann, reports that effects of the recent earthquakes, one of which occurred in the State of Washington and vicinity on the night of March 15, and the other in New England in the early morning of March 21, were recorded by the delicate instruments of the magnetic observatory at Cheltenham, Md. Three distinct seismic disturbances were photographically recorded on March 16 at 10h 52m, 10h 55m and 11h 03m p. m. Eastern time, the first being the most pronounced. On March 21 the effect was recorded at 10h 18m, 10h 20m, Eastern time. These effects were obtained in instruments especially designed for recording changes in the earth's magnetism.

WINDOW GLASS MEN MEET AT CLEVELAND

Leaders Believe Consolidation of All Unions Will Be Effected.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.—A meeting of window glass workers began here this afternoon with the object of amalgamating under one organization all men employed in the trade. If the movement is successful, it will include blowers, gatherers, cutters, fitters, etc.

About 125 delegates are in attendance at the meeting, representing four different unions of glass workers. Secretary Edgar stated that there was a strong sentiment among the delegates in favor of the proposition. He expressed the belief that the proposition would be carried in the meeting by a very large majority.

PRESIDENT DOES NOT DESIRE NEW STABLES

Democrats Unduly Excited Over the Matter, Mr. Hemenway Says.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—No appropriation will be made at this session for new White House stables, concerning which the Democrats manifested so much excitement a few weeks ago. Announcement to this effect was made today by Representative Hemenway, chairman of the House committee on appropriations. President Roosevelt himself took the initiative in the matter. He has just communicated to Chairman Hemenway his desire that no funds be made available for new stables for the use of the President.

It will be recalled that several weeks ago Colonel Symons, in charge of the White House stables, had reported that the stables should be provided at the White House at a cost of \$60,000. It was urged that the building now used for this purpose was in a bad state of repair and that it was urgently necessary that a new one should be erected. The President, however, desired the committee that the new stables were not desired by him and that the present building can be made entirely suitable by the expenditure of a small sum.

National Soldiers' Home Managers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House committee on military affairs to-day agreed on the following board of managers for the National Soldiers' Home: Martin T. McMahon, New York; John Holley, Wisconsin; William Warner, Missouri; William R. Shafter, California; Henry E. Palmer, Nebraska; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey.

The Union National Bank solicits your business; facilities second to none.

J. Richards, president.

SENATOR BACON POSES AS A RANK NONPARTISAN

Thinks a Republican President Should Appoint Georgia Democrats to Office.

HOAR PUTS A QUESTION

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate to-day passed the Indian appropriation bill. After the routine matters of the bill had been disposed of, Mr. Bacon again raised the question of civil service appointments, basing his remarks upon the statement made by Mr. Hoar yesterday that senators from States of political faith different from that of the President should be consulted in the matter of appointments to office.

Mr. Bacon contended that the Southern States were practically disfranchised under a Republican administration and said this condition of affairs was contrary to the intention of the founders of the government.

In the State of Georgia, with 2,500,000 people, he said, there is not a single office holder with the exception of an occasional postmaster, who would have been selected by the people of the State. The State also is without a single representative in the consular service. What was true of Georgia, was practically true of every Southern State. Instead of consulting the Southern senators about appointments the federal authorities pass them by and consult three referees, men who represent nobody and are appointed by no one in the State and men who would not be selected by the State.

"Would any Republican be elected there?" asked Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Bacon answered in the negative and when Mr. Spooner, pursuing the inquiry further, asked if there were no good ones there, he replied: "No."

Mr. Hoar asked whether, if Mr. Bacon had been President instead of Mr. Cleveland, he would have appointed a Republican officeholder on the advice of the Republican senators from Massachusetts, but Mr. Bacon did not make direct reply. He said that the division should be along lines of intelligence and character rather than of partisanship. "Where there are normal divisions," he said, "the party in power should appoint men of their faith."

Mr. Hoar said that since the retirement of Mr. Cleveland the nominations to judicial positions in the South had had the endorsement of Democratic senators from Southern States, and Mr. Bacon admitted this had been the practice in most cases.

He made the point, however, that the judicial positions are comparatively few in number.

Mr. Bacon added that it was due the present President to say that he had asked him (Mr. Bacon) to inform him in case he knew of anything detrimental to an appointee, but that he had not been able to do so, as he knew nothing about intended appointments until names were sent in. Mr. Bacon disclaimed any desire to control appointments because of the patronage issue, but said that he was desirous of securing competent officials.

Early in the day Mr. Gibson spoke in support of the bill, and said that the desert land, the timber and stone laws, and of the commutation clause of the homestead law.

SEEK TO COLLECT OLD INDIAN CLAIMS

Backers of Burke and Stevens Bill Want Present Law Changed.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House committee on Indian affairs listened to arguments on the Burke and Stevens bill eliminating the word "amity" from the laws relating to Indian depredations. There are 2,000 claims against the government where claimants have been injured in their property rights by Indians, but whose claims have been disallowed by the courts on the ground that the Indians charged with the offenses were at peace with the United States. By striking the word "amity" from this law these claims could be allowed. The friends of the measure state this amount \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The Department of Justice has been called on by the committee to give information on the subject.

VICE CONSUL PLACED IN CHARGE OF A LEGATION

Post at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Is Tendered to Samuel Shank.